

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA.

Received up to 7th December, 1886.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

THE Aftab-i-Panjab (Lahore), of the 3rd December, advertising to the severe rebuke administered by Lord Dufferin in his Poona speech to native newspapers, says that they should take the lesson to heart and should be very guarded in their language, because Anglo-Indian newspapers are always ready to put the worst possible construction on their comments. Native editors should make it a point to convince Lord Dufferin that the bad opinion which he has been led to form of them by the misrepresentations of the Anglo-Indian Press is unfounded.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The same. *The Anjuman-i-Panjab* (Lahore) of the 27th November, says that the speech delivered by Lord Dufferin at Poona, in reply to the address of the Sarvajanic Sabha, was a most important one. No Governor-General ever condescended to explain his policy to the public and to express his opinion about native newspapers in the way that his Lordship did at Poona. Anglo-Indian officials generally look down with contempt on native newspapers and have nothing to do with them. But this policy is equally injurious both to Government and the

Circulation,
150 copies.

people. Correct official information not being accessible to native newspapers, they often misrepresent Government measures through ignorance, and their misrepresentations cause much popular discontent. Lord Dufferin, being convinced of the necessity of taking the native press into his confidence, endeavoured to answer the attacks made against his Government by that press and offered a full explanation of his policy. The *Anjuman* then briefly refers to his observations in answer to the strictures of native newspapers on the appointment of the Public Service Commission, and remarks that his Lordship's speech in question will have a very good effect on the public mind and will induce the newspapers to exempt him from the charges which they had brought against him in connection with the Commission. Their suspicions were probably awakened by the appearance, almost simultaneously with the publication of the Resolution of the Supreme Government regarding the appointment of the Commission, of an article in the *London Times* urging an entire exclusion of natives from the Civil Service, inasmuch as the *Times* is believed to reflect the views of the present Conservative Government, and Lord Salisbury in Lord Beaconsfield's time had made every effort to exclude natives from the Civil Service.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 1st December, says that natives have long agitated for an increased employment of their countrymen in the public service, and at last the Government of India has been induced to appoint a Commission to enquire into the expediency of the proposal. Originally it was proposed to appoint 15 members on the Commission, but the list of members which has lately been published contains 16 names. The *Sindhu* then gives the names of the members, and is very glad to find the name of Mr. Grothwaite, the popular and sympathetic Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, on the list. Almost all the larger provinces of this country are represented on the Commission, which will consist of seven natives and nine Europeans. If

the Viceroy finds it necessary to increase the number of members, His Excellency should only appoint natives in future and make the two elements equal. At present the number of European members exceeds that of the native members, and consequently the former will be able to have everything their own way, as has frequently been the case on such occasions. The Hon'ble Kázi Shaháb-ud-din proposed very sensible amendments to the Bombay Watandars' Bill, but his proposals were of no avail, as the European Members in the Bombay Legislative Council, who constitute the majority, were opposed to them. Hence Lord Dufferin would do well to increase the number of natives on the Commission in order to prevent that body from proving an utter failure, as has been foretold in some quarters. The *Sindhu* then quotes the comments made by Sir Lepel Griffin, in his article on the Public Service Commission, against an increase of the native element in the public service, and says that it is a matter of great surprise that a high European officer like him should publicly express such sentiments. When European officers are so strongly opposed to the progress of the children of the soil, Lord Dufferin should not find fault with native newspapers for criticizing the measures of those officers with severity.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 4th December, advertizing to the questions issued by the Public Service Commission, says

The same.

that the questions embrace all matters affecting Civilians, such as their examination, pay, allowances, leave, pension, &c. If the interrogatories are answered properly by natives, there is no doubt that native grievances connected with the Civil Service will be in great measure redressed. The *Paper* is of opinion that a special College should be established in this country to prepare boys for the Civil Service examination, that the examination should be also held in this country, and that the limit of age should be raised from 19 to 24 years. So long as the examination is held only in England and the present low limit of age is maintained, natives cannot secure admission to the Civil Service.

Circulation,
800 copies.

Circulation,
800 copies.

The *Panjābī Akhbār* (Lahore), of the 4th December, advertising to the Jubilee of Her Majesty's Jubilee. Majesty which will occur next year, praises Her Majesty's reign and asks the native nobility and gentry to celebrate the occasion in a suitable way.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Alam-i-Taswīr* (Cawnpore), of the 1st December, says that the advocates of Hindi, having been unable to secure the introduction of Hindi character in Government offices, have lately begun to urge the adoption of Roman-Urdu. In this proposal they are supported by Anglo-Indians, as may be expected, but their efforts are again doomed to failure. It must be admitted on all hands that the words of any language can be expressed in Hindi character much more accurately than in any other character, but the use of the former character was not adopted because it takes more space and time than Urdu character. The Roman character has all the disadvantages of Hindi character and none of its advantages. (A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch*, Lucknow, of the 25th November, protests against the adoption of Roman-Urdu on the ground that Roman character cannot be written so quickly as Urdu character and occupies more space than the latter.)

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Agra Akhbār*, of the 28th November, is surprised that Government has not yet been induced to bestow a suitable title on Munshi Nawal Kishore of Lucknow. Munshi Nawal Kishore of Lucknow in recognition of his public charities and his services to the cause of education.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Panjābī Akhbār* (Lahore), of the 4th December, is glad to say that Shāhzada Sultan Re-instatement of Shāhzada Sultan Ismail Jān in his office of Assistant District Superintendent of Police. Ismail Jān, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, who had been suspended in August for six months, was re-instated in his office on the 30th November by the Panjāb Government. The *Akhbār* congratulates the Shāhzada on his re-instatement, and says that Sir Charles Aitchison is really very kind to natives.

Circulation,
150 copies.

A correspondent of the *Anjuman-i-Panjāb* (Lahore), of the 27th November, says that it is well known that many Honorary Magistrates, who previous to their appointment to the office were deeply involved in debt and had even been in the Civil Jail, have made a good deal of money by making an improper use of their powers. The recent policy of the Panjāb Government in the matter of making selections for the office is a very wise one. The appointment of able and honest retired officers will produce a good effect on the character of other Honorary Magistrates. The writer then refers to the appointment of Munshi Kadir Bakhsh, late Extra Assistant Commissioner, as an Honorary Magistrate and a Munsif of the first class in Kasur, Lahore, and highly approves of the measure.

Translation of vernacular papers connected with civil appeals in the Panjāb Chief Court.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *A'stāb-i-Panjāb* (Lahore), of the 1st December, says that in civil appeals filed in the Panjāb Chief Court, vernacular papers connected with suits in which the value of claims exceeds Rs. 5,000 are translated into English. Hitherto the translation was made at the Government expense, but in future the cost will be realized from the appellants. As it is, the cost of litigation is very heavy, and the levy of this new tax will make it still heavier. The Judges of the supreme tribunal of justice in the province should be well acquainted with vernacular. No Judge who does not know vernacular can dispense justice properly. It may be hoped Sir Charles Aitchison will take the introduction of this new tax by the Chief Court into consideration.

The same paper of the 1st December, referring to the large reductions recommended by Mr. Lewis, Superintendent of the Lahore Oriental College, in the teaching staff of the institution, disapproves of the proposal, and observes that the College does not appear to be likely to long survive the departure of its great patron, Dr. Leitner. The measure will also involve a great injustice to the teachers who will be

discharged, because they will lose ten or twelve years' service and will have to begin life afresh.

The same paper of the 3rd December, advertizing to the case of the three European soldiers who had robbed and severely wounded two natives at Subathu, and who have been sentenced by the Sessions

Case of the three European soldiers who committed highway robberies at Subathu.

Court at Umbala to 14 years' imprisonment each, says that the soldiers were guilty of highway robbery and also of an attempt at murder, or at least of causing grievous hurt, but that they have been sentenced to imprisonment only for fourteen months (*sic*). Looking at the gravity of the offence, the punishment inflicted is quite inadequate. However, it is a matter of satisfaction that the convicts were not allowed to escape scot-free.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nūr* (Lahore), of the 30th November, regrets Case of Lāla Murli Dhar, Vakīl, Umbala, to say that, in connection with the Id riots at Umbala, Lāla Murli Dhar Vakīl, has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100. If the Lāla has been sent to jail, because he was accustomed to take part in political agitations, as is generally supposed, he should cheerfully bear his imprisonment. In that case the action of the local authorities is highly objectionable, inasmuch as such high-handed proceedings, far from tending to check political agitation, cause disaffection in the minds of the people towards Government. If, on the other hand, the Lāla is really guilty of the offence of which he has been convicted by the Magistrate, he should be punished by all means. It may be hoped that the Panjāb Chief Court, to which he has appealed, will take his case into consideration and do him justice.

Circulation,
550 copies.

The *Prayāg Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 4th December, advertizing to the criminal prosecution instituted by the Hindus at Allahabad against some Musalmāns for killing kine at their houses on the day of the late Id, says that the thorough enquiry

Cow-slaughter
Allahabad.

made into the case by Mr. Scott, Joint Magistrate, seemed to show that he would undoubtedly punish the culprits, but it is a matter of deep regret and surprise that the prosecution was dismissed by him on the 2nd December. The *Samāchār* will not be surprised if the dismissal of the prosecution leads to a serious outbreak, such as those that occurred at Delhi, Umbala, and Ludhiana. It would seem that Government itself does not desire the maintenance of friendship between the two classes of the community. The Musalmāns played music and held other rejoicings on the day that the prosecution in question was rejected, and since then they have begun to throw bones of animals into the houses of Hindus and even to insult them publicly in streets and thoroughfares. The Hindus have no other alternative than to bear these insults quietly or to migrate to some other place. It is believed that Mr. Porter himself brought pressure to bear on the Joint Magistrate in order to induce him to dismiss the suit.

Head of a cow thrown into the house of a Hindu by a Musalmān at Allahabad

The same paper complains that at Khurdabad one Alla Bakhsh threw the head of a cow into the house of his neighbour, one Pandit Bābu Rām, at night. The Pandit, finding the head in his house next morning, at once went to the city police-station to report the matter, but the officials there did not register his report till afternoon. Then he went to the Magistrate to present a petition, but the Magistrate referred him to the Joint Magistrate. Then he went to the Joint Magistrate's Court, but did not find him there: so he had to go to his house and there to present the petition. On the 1st December the Joint Magistrate visited the Pandit's house and made local enquiries, but it is rumoured that he has dismissed this prosecution also. It is almost needless to say that these proceedings of the local authorities have caused much uneasiness among the Hindus.

A correspondent of the *Nadai-i-Azad*, of the 30th November, writing from Etawah, says that another correspondent of the *Nadai-i-Azad*

Circulation,
225 copies.

has already answered most of the false charges brought against Mr. Hoey by the *Alam-i-Taswir*. As regards the charge that Mr. Hoey had some *tasias* removed to the burial-ground by sweepers, it is simply impossible that a Muhammadan Tahsildar who is said to have escorted the *tasias* would have allowed such a thing. Moreover, Mr. Hoey would have no object in forcing the Musalmáns to celebrate the Muharram. They again voluntarily paraded the *tasias* in the streets on the day of the *Cháláwán*. It is to be regretted that Muhammadan newspapers, far from censuring the Musalmáns of Etáwah for their misbehaviour, bring false charges against the local authorities, and even endeavour to stir up the religious enthusiasm of their co-religionists. The *Mulla Dopidra* of Lahore preaches open sedition. In a late issue it called upon Muhammadans to draw their swords and throw off their allegiance to the British Government. The *Alam-i-Taswir*, the *Waqáya-i-Álam*, the *Rashtq-i-Hind*, and other newspapers have also been publishing objectionable articles. The very reticence of the *Najmu-l-Akhbár* of Etáwah, which belongs to the son of an influential Musalmán of the city (Mumtaz Ali Khan), should show these newspapers that there the Musalmáns themselves were primarily to blame. Mr. J. W. Muir, Special Magistrate, has lately been busy trying the rioters. Nanne Mirza, who attacked Mr. Hoey, has been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years, one water-carrier for four months, and seven other persons for one year each. A number of other people are still under trial.

LEGISLATION.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 29th November, says that it would appear from another Lahore newspaper that the Government of India has lately passed an Act, called the Oudh Wasiqas Act, by which the payment of all the wasiqas will be stopped. But the *Aftáb* has not yet seen the Act. If such an Act has really been passed, the wasiqaholders will be

entirely ruined and wide-spread discontent will be created throughout the country, especially in Oudh. In fact, popular trust in Government will be destroyed, and people will begin to suspect that Government may also refuse to pay its promissory notes in future. But it is difficult to realize that the Government of India should have resolved to discontinue the payment of the *wasiqas*. Hence the *Aftab* will refrain from expressing any opinion on the subject until it has seen the Act in question.

The *Reformer* (Gurdaspur), of the 29th November, says that the Panjáb Tenancy Bill, which has lately been widely circulated throughout the province through the district officers, has caused much uneasiness among the landowners. The measure will in a manner transfer the proprietary rights in land from the landlords to their tenants. The *Reformer* will comment on the Bill at greater length in a future issue.

Circulation,
500 copies.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Aftab-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 29th November, says that, according to the treaty concluded between Lord Hardinge and Mahārāja Gulab Singh, no European can accept an appointment under the Mahārāja of Kashmir. But Europeans have devised an ingenious plan of evading the terms of the treaty. They do not directly serve the Mahārāja, but enter the service of his officers. Mr. Plowden, the new Resident, has discovered the practice and has forbidden them to accept any kind of service in Kashmir without previously obtaining special permission from the Supreme Government. This is as it should be. The prohibition has raised Mr. Plowden a host of enemies among Europeans, who have consequently taken to criticizing his proceedings with severity in Anglo-Indian newspapers. But every unprejudiced person will approve of the measure. All Residents in native states should be just and impartial men like Mr. Plowden.

Circulation,
500 copies.

Employment of Europeans in the service of Mahārāja's officers, Kashmir.

RAILWAY.

Circulation,
2,800 copies.

A correspondent of the *Albār-i-Am* (Lahore), of the 4th December, says that the condition of third class station-masters on the North-Western State Railway is very unsatisfactory and deserves consideration. The officials are much over-worked, are almost unable to get any leave, and are fined heavily even for small mistakes, while their pay is only Rs. 30 or Rs. 35 a month.

LOCAL.

Circulation,
125 copies.

The *Musid-i-Am* (Agra), of the 1st December, advertising to the proposal for the construction of a tramway at Agra, says that the Municipal Committee would do well first to provide water-supply for the city, which suffers severely from the scarcity of fresh water. The *Musid-i-Am* also urges the construction of a meat-market at a suitable locality.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Mittra Vilds* (Lahore), of the 29th November, complains that at Lahore women who go to bathe in the river in the morning are attacked by robbers on the way, and asks the police to see to this.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Qudus-i-Hind	Jullundur	Urdu	Weekly	Barakat Ali	Dec. 4th	1886.	350 copies.
2	Qudus-i-Panjab	Lahore	"	Tri-weekly	Divan Bata Singh	Nov. 29th & Dec. 1st & 3rd.	Dec. 5th, 2nd, 4th, & 6th.	500 "
3	Qudus-i-Lahore	Lahore	"	Weekly	Shuja-ul-Hasan	" 28th	" 3rd	150 "
4	Qudus-i-Hind	Muzaffargarh	"	"	Dulwar Ali	" 10th & 24th.	" 1st	140 "
5	Qudus-i-Lahore	Muzaffargarh	"	"	Muhammad Hassan Khan.	" 30th	" 3rd	70 "
6	Qudus-i-Lahore	Lahore	"	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Rām	Dec. 1st & 4th.	" 4th & 7th.	2,500 "
7	Qudus-i-Lahore	Lahore	"	Weekly	Rajah Ali Khan	Nov. 30th	" 3rd	254 "
8	Qudus-i-Lahore	Dellal	"	"	Fakhr-ul-din	Dec. 3rd	" 7th	24 "
9	Qudus-i-Lahore	Comptons	"	Bi-monthly	Rehmat-ullah	" 1st	" 2nd	175 "
10	Qudus-i-Lahore	Aligarh	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	Nov. 30th & Dec. 4th.	" 2nd & 6th.	510 copies (including copies taken by Government).
11	Qudus-i-Lahore	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sadda Nand	" 29th	" 1st	102 copies.
12	Qudus-i-Lahore	Badliam	Urdu	"	Ali Amjad Husain	" 28th	" "	200 "
13	Qudus-i-Hind	Lahore	"	"	Chauden Lal	" 27th	" 4th	150 "
14	Qudus-i-Panjab	Lahore	"	"	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjab.	" "	" 1st	150 "
15	Qudus-i-Lahore	Dellal	"	Tri-monthly	Mirza Khan	Dec. 1st	" 6th	102 "
16	Qudus-i-Lahore	Lahore	"	Weekly	Ahmad Ali	Nov. 30th	" 2nd	240 "

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
17	Bhadrat Bandhan	Aligarh	Hindi-Eng- lish.	Weekly	Tota Ram	Dec. 3rd	1886.	90 copies.
18	Bhadrat Jivan	Banaras	Hindi	"	Ram Krishna Varma	Nov. 29th	1st	2,200
19	Dabidaba-i-Qaisar	Bareilly	Urdú	"	Thakur Prasad	Dec. 4th	6th	200
20	Dabidaba-i-Shahdadi	Rampur	"	"	Muhammad Hussain	Nov. 29th	1st	490
21	Dabidaba-i-Hind	Multan	"	"	Raj Neth	Dec. 1st	4th	190
22	Dabidaba-i-Punch	Lahore	"	"	Fazal-i-din	"	5th	315
23	Dharm Jivan	"	"	Bi-monthly	Rajab Ali Shah	Nov. 30th	3rd	300
24	Gurmukhi Akhbar	Amritsar	Gurmukhi	Weekly	Lahna Singh	" 24th & Dec. 1st	2nd & 7th	275
25	Hind-i-Hind	Allahabad	Urdú	"	Sadar-i-din	Dec. 5th	7th	515
26	Hindustan	Kalkankar	Hindi	Daily	Raja Ramprasad Singh	Nov. 30th to Dec. 5th	1st to 6th	105
27	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdú	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	Dec. 1st & 4th	5th & 7th	125
28	Jaipur-i-Tar	Meerut	Urdú	Weekly	Ganesh Lal	" 1st	3rd	90
29	Jam-i-Jamshed	Moradabad	"	"	Jamshed Ali	Nov. 28th	2nd	125
30	Kanauj Punch	Kanauj	"	Bi-monthly	Bhagoo Khan	Dec. 1st	"	100
31	Kanunab	Lucknow	"	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub	Nov. 29th	"	250
32	Kash Patter	Banaras	Hindi-Urdú	"	Lakshmi Shankar	Dec. 3rd	4th	575 copies (including 343 copies taken by Government).
33	Kash Patter	"	"	"	Mura, M.A.	"	"	225 copies.
34	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
35	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
36	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
37	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
38	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
39	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
40	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
41	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
42	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
43	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
44	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
45	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
46	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
47	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
48	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
49	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
50	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
51	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
52	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
53	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
54	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
55	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
56	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
57	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
58	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
59	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
60	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
61	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
62	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
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64	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
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67	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
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71	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
72	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
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74	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
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80	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
81	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
82	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
83	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
84	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
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90	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
91	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
92	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
93	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
94	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
95	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
96	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
97	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
98	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
99	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
100	Kash Patter	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

24	Khair Khud-i-Azam, Delhi	...	Weekly	...	Mir Hasan	...	Dec.	1st	...	4th	200	...
25	Khair Khud-i-Azam, Gujrat	...	"	...	Rallá Rám	...	"	2nd	...	7th.	350	...
26	Khair Khud-i-Kashmir, Lahore	...	"	...	Sálig Rám	...	"	2nd	...	5th	...	...
27	Khair Khud-i-Azam, Pilibhit	...	Tri-weekly	...	Masbar Ahsan Khán,	...	Nov.	28th	...	1st	200	...
28	Khair Khud-i-Azam, Lahore	...	"	...	Harsuth Báí	...	"	30th & Dec	...	3rd, 5th & 7th	450	...
29	Khair Khud-i-Azam, Gorakhpur	...	Weekly	...	Abdu-l-Latíf	...	Dec.	3rd	...	5th	150	...
30	Khair Khud-i-Azam, Jodhpur	...	"	...	Gobardhan Dás	...	Nov.	29th	...	2nd	140	...
31	Khair Khud-i-Azam, Lucknow	...	"	...	Ghulam Muhammad,	...	"	30th	...	"	200	...
32	Khair Khud-i-Azam, Cawnpore	...	"	...	Durgé Prasad	...	Dec.	4th	...	7th	59	...
33	Khair Khud-i-Azam, Hoshangabad	...	"	...	Abdu-l-Karim	...	Nov.	26th	...	5th	276	...
34	Khair Khud-i-Azam, Rampur	...	"	...	Muhammad Rasá	...	Dec.	2nd	...	7th	150	...
35	Khair Khud-i-Azam, Bijnor	...	"	...	Mahibul-lah	...	Nov.	28th	...	1st	250	...
36	Khair Khud-i-Azam, Lahore	...	"	...	Mukund Rám	...	Nov.	29th	...	"	350	...
37	Khair Khud-i-Azam, Agra	...	Tri-monthly,	...	Ahmad Khán	...	Dec.	1st	...	2nd	125	...
38	Khair Khud-i-Azam, Lahore	...	Weekly	...	Fasul-l-din	...	Nov.	28th	...	5th	350	...
39	Khair Khud-i-Azam, "	...	"	...	Alá Din	...	"	24th & Dec	...	1st & 6th	1,400	...
40	Municipal Guide, Agra	...	Bi-monthly	...	Khairul-lah Khán	...	"	30th	...	7th	50	...
41	Khair Khud-i-Azam, Moradabad	...	Weekly	...	Amjed Ali	...	"	29th	...	3rd	175	...
42	Khair Khud-i-Azam, Bikaner	...	Bi-Weekly	...	Hithul-lah Khán	...	Dec.	1st & 4th	...	3rd & 7th	175	...
43	Khair Khud-i-Azam, Moradabad	...	Weekly	...	Avtar Krishn	...	Nov.	30th	...	2nd	160	...
44	Khair Khud-i-Azam, Agra	...	"	...	Jamná Dás	...	"	"	...	1st	325	...
45	Khair Khud-i-Azam, Fatehpur	...	"	...	Sheo Narayan	...	"	"	...	4th	53	...
46	Khair Khud-i-Azam, Moradabad	...	"	...	Fahimul-l-din	...	"	"	...	3rd	100	...
47	Khair Khud-i-Azam, Ludhiana	...	"	...	Rev. G. B. Newton	...	Dec.	2nd	...	4th	344	...
48	Khair Khud-i-Azam, Cawnpore	...	"	...	Abdu-l-Hamid	...	"	4th	...	7th	160	...
49	Khair Khud-i-Azam, Benares	...	Monthly	...	Muhammad Saif	...	For October	"	...	3rd	160	...
50	Khair Khud-i-Azam, Haidra	...	Weekly	...	Bánuvra Bháskar	...	Dec.	1st	...	2nd	390	...

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
61	Oudh Akbar	... Lucknow	... Urdu	... Daily	... Sheo Prasad	1886. Dec. 1st to 7th.	1886. Dec. 1st to 7th.	600 copies (in- cluding 94 copies taken by Govern- ment).
62	Oudh Punch	... ...	... "	... Weekly	... Saif-ud-Din	Nov. 26th & Dec.	2nd	300 copies.
63	Pandit Akbar	... ...	... "	... Bi-weekly	... Shamru-l-din	" 1st & 4th.	" 1st, 4th & 7th.	300 "
64	Pandit Punch	... ...	... "	... Weekly	... Pirun-l-din	Dec. 1st	" 6th	300 "
65	Pandit Khan	... ...	... "	... "	... Abdu-l-Bahman	" "	" 4th	400 "
66	Pandit Akbar	... ...	... Hindi	... "	... Din Muhammad	Nov. 26th	" 2nd	370 "
67	Pravag Kirta	... Allahabad	... Hindi	... Bi-monthly	... Jagannath	" 4th	" 1st	400 "
68	Pravag Samachar	... ...	... Urdu	... Weekly	... Dewaki Nandan	Dec. 4th	" 4th	500 "
69	Pravag of Wales	... ...	... Urdu	... "	... Ganesh Lal	" "	" 6th.	500 "
70	Pravag	... ...	... "	... "	... Ahmed Baksh	" "	" 6th	100 "
71	Pravag-Hind	... ...	... "	... "	... Muharram Ali	Nov. 27th & Dec.	" 1st	450 "
72	Pravag-Hind	... ...	... "	... Tri-weekly	... Haidir Ali Shah	" 2nd & 4th.	" 2nd, 4th & 7th.	415 "
73	Pravag-Hind	... ...	... Urdu-Hindi	... Weekly	... Murtad Ali	" 26th	" 1st	500 "
74	Pravag-Hind	... ...	... Urdu	... "	... Muhammad Abdu-l-	" 25th & Dec.	" 2nd & 7th.	125 "
75	Pravag-Hind	... ...	... Urdu	... "	... Haidir Ali Shah	" 2nd	" 6th	500 "
76	Pravag-Hind	... ...	... Urdu	... "	... Shamru-l-din	" 26th	" 2nd	125 "
77	Pravag-Hind	... ...	... Urdu	... "	... Jamshed Ali	" 26th	" 2nd	500 "
78	Pravag-Hind	... ...	... Urdu	... "	... Jamshed Ali	" 26th	" 2nd	125 "

77	Rodhsh	Lucknow	"	Bi-weekly	Tegh Bahadur	"	29th & Dec.	Dec. 1st & 3rd	150 copies.
78	Sabiqe-i-Akbar	Sahawalpur	"	Weekly	Dwarké Nath	"	Dec. 2nd	5th	250
79	Sayf-i-Hind	Delhi	"	Bi-monthly	Bulqí Dás	"	Nov. 30th	2nd	400
80	Sabiqe-i-Hind	Lucknow	"	"	Ahmad Hasan	"	Dec. 1st	"	300
81	Sabiqe-i-Quds	Delhi	"	Weekly	Muhammad Abdul-Quds	"	Dec. 2nd	6th	325
82	Sabiqe-i-Suddhar	Udaipur	Hindi	"	Banshi Dhar	"	Nov. 29th	4th	200
83	Sabiqe-i-Hind	Meerut	Urdu	"	Ahmad Hasan	"	Dec. 1st	"	120
84	Sabiqe-i-Oudh	Benares	"	Tri-monthly	Dwarké Dás	"	"	7th	150
85	Sabiqe-i-Far	Benares	"	Weekly	Muhammad Ibrahim	"	Nov. 30th	3rd	61
86	Sabiqe-i-Akbar	Benares	"	"	Faqir Muhammad	"	Nov. 29th	2nd	307
87	Sabiqe-i-Hind	Benares	"	"	Lakshman Anant	"	Dec. 1st	4th	200
88	Sabiqe-i-Quds	Benares	Hindi	"	Muhammad Ras	"	Dec. 2nd	7th	150
89	Sabiqe-i-Hind	Meerut	Urdu	"	Rahmat Ali Khan	"	Dec. 5th	6th	60
90	Sabiqe-i-Hind	Lucknow	"	"	Puran Chaud	"	Dec. 1st	3rd	125
91	Sabiqe-i-Hind	Meerut	"	"	Ashraf Ali	"	Nov. 30th	7th	300
92	Sabiqe-i-Hind	Sikot	"	"	Mirza Mawahid	"	Nov. 28th	1st	192
93	Sabiqe-i-Hind	"	"	"	Ghulam Ahmad	"	Nov. 30th	3rd	250
94	Sabiqe-i-Hind	"	"	Daily	Gyan Chaud	"	Nov. 29th to Dec. 4th	2nd, 3rd, 5th & 7th	300
95	Prithi Dhar	Dhar	Marathi	Weekly	Harí Bhaskar	"	Dec. 2nd	6th	120
96	Sabiqe-i-Hind	Meerut	Urdu	"	Sabit Ali	"	Dec. 1st	5th	200

ALAHABAD :
The 11th December, 1903.

PRİYÁ DÁS, M.A.,

Genl. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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